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(54) LITHIUM SECONDARY BATTERY

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To simply manufacture a lithium secondary battery with high reliability and high energy density by combining a charged state carbon negative electrode and a charged state positive electrode to constitute the battery.

SOLUTION: Lithium thin films are stacked by vapor-depositing lithium, lithium alloy in a vacuum process on a carbon negative electrode, and the carbon negative electrode obtained is immersed in an electrolyte, then charged. This charged state carbon negative electrode is combined with a charged state positive electrode comprising an active material of a transition metal chalcogenide (V2O5, MoS2 or the like) to manufacture a lithium secondary battery. An electrolyte prepared by dissolving an electrolyte salt (CF3SO3 Li or the like) in a nonaqueous solvent (propylene carbonate or the like) is used, and a separator made of glass, polyester or the like is used. The lithium secondary battery with high energy density and high reliability is obtained.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The lithium secondary battery characterized by considering as a cell combining the carbon negative electrode of the charge status, and the positive electrode of the charge status.

[Claim 2] The lithium secondary battery with which a carbon negative electrode is characterized by carrying out the laminating of the lithium thin film to the carbon negative electrode of the electric discharge status in a lithium secondary battery according to claim 1.

[Claim 3] The lithium secondary battery with which the amount of lithiums which carries out a laminating to a carbon negative electrode is characterized by being a complement in a lithium secondary battery according to claim 1 or 2 at the full charge of a cell.

[Claim 4] The lithium secondary battery characterized by being formed by pouring in the electrolytic solution after making a positive electrode and a negative electrode counter charge in a lithium secondary battery according to claim 2 or 3 using what carried out the laminating of the lithium of a complement at the carbon negative electrode of the electric discharge status, and the positive electrode of the charge status.

[Claim 5] The lithium secondary battery characterized by being the transition-metals chalcogen compound with which the positive active material does not contain the lithium in a lithium secondary battery according to claim 1, 2, 3, or 4.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] this invention relates to a lithium secondary battery.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Progress of thin-shape[small / of electronic equipment in recent years /, lightweight-izing, and]-izing has a remarkable thing, and has especially turned from the desktop type small lightweight to the laptop type and the notebook type in OA field. in addition, the field of new small electronic equipment, such as an electronic notebook and an electronic still camera, also appears, and, in addition to the miniaturization of the further conventional hard disk and a floppy disk, development of the memory card which is small new memory media is also furthered Highly efficientization of high-energy density, the high voltage, high power, etc. is demanded also of the rechargeable battery supporting such power in the wave of thin-shape the miniaturization of such electronic equipment, lightweight-izing, and \right\rightarrow -izing. Development of a lithium secondary battery is quickly furthered as a high-energy density cell in such a request, and the rechargeable battery which used the carbon material especially for the negative electrode attracts attention as a rechargeable battery with high safety and reliability. Since a carbon electrode is in an electric discharge state unlike the conventional lithium electrode, generally the thing of the electric discharge state of LiCoO2, LiNiO2, and LiMnO2 grade is used for a positive electrode (for example, JP,3-252065,A). However, since the first amount of electric discharge to the charge of a 1 cycle eye becomes small as for a carbon electrode. in charge of the 1 cycle eye of the lithium secondary battery using the carbon electrode, the energy more than the amount of energy after a twocycle eye by which charge and discharge are carried out is charged in a positive electrode. Therefore, since the capacity balance of a positive electrode and a negative electrode will differ and it is necessary to mount either a positive electrode or a negative electrode superfluously, the energy density of a cell cannot be made not much high. In order to solve this problem. the positive electrode and carbon electrode of an electric discharge state are wound around JP.5-251111, A and JP, 5-242911, A in the shape of a spiral through separator, a lithium is short-circuited with a carbon electrode, and the method of making the capacity which runs short by the charge and discharge of the first carbon electrode charge to a carbon electrode is shown. However, since it is difficult to make the carbon electrode wound in the shape of a spiral charge uniformly, an overdischarge portion and an unreacted portion arise in a positive electrode, capacity falls and a cycle property also becomes short. The method of making the capacity which runs short by the charge and discharge of the first carbon electrode charge to a carbon electrode is shown by processing a carbon material with a LiI solution to JP,5-258743,A. However, since corrosive high iodine is carried into a fuel cell subsystem, a problem is in safety.

[0003]

[Objects of the Invention] this invention solves the trouble of the above-mentioned conventional technology, and is to offer the lithium secondary battery of highly reliable high-energy density simple. [0004]

[Elements of the Invention] If this invention persons used the carbon electrode of a charge state for a negative electrode and a lithium secondary battery was produced using the positive electrode of a charge state, as a result of repeating examination wholeheartedly, since they pulled out the energy which a positive electrode and a negative electrode originally have, they found out that the lithium secondary battery which has a high energy density and high reliability could be offered, and resulted in this invention. That is, this invention relates to the lithium secondary battery characterized by considering as a cell combining the carbon negative electrode of a charge state, and the positive electrode of a charge state. As the charge method of the carbon negative electrode used for the lithium secondary battery of this invention Although the method of charging by electrolysis in the electrolytic solution, the method of making connect a lithium with a carbon negative electrode too hastily, and charging in the electrolytic solution, the method of charging by immersing a lithium in the after [a laminating] electrolytic solution at a carbon negative electrode, the method of producing the intercalation compound of carbon and a lithium for a lithium by laminating afterbaking to a carbon negative electrode, etc. can be illustrated The method of charging by being immersed in the after [a laminating] electrolytic solution can perform a lithium simple at the method and carbon negative electrode which are made to connect a lithium with a carbon negative electrode too hastily, and are charged in the electrolytic solution, and are desirable. The method of considering cell mounting charging by immersing a lithium in the after [a laminating] electrolytic solution at a carbon negative electrode, by the dry process, without causing a short circuit at the time of mounting A positive electrode, A negative electrode can be mounted to a cell container, the lithium which carried out the laminating by pouring in the electrolytic solution intercalates in a carbon negative electrode automatically, and since a negative electrode will be in a charge-and-discharge state, it is desirable. As for the amount of laminatings of the lithium to a carbon negative electrode, it is desirable to charge of a carbon electrode that it is a complement. Since the lithium more than required remains in charge as a superfluous lithium at a carbon-electrode top, it leads to it at generating of a dendrite, and it is not desirable. Although a lithium foil sticks, the laminating method of the lithium to a carbon negative electrode is united, although there is especially no limit, and vacuum processes, such as vacuum evaporationo of the application of the lithium of a melting state, lithium powder, and a lithium alloy, a lithium, and a lithium alloy and a spatter, thermal spraying, etc. can be illustrated, the ease of carrying out of control of the amount of laminatings to a vacuum process is desirable. [0005] As a negative-electrode material used for the cell of this invention, a graphite and other carbonaceous material are mixed and are used. Although the natural graphite of a graphite is desirable and the baking object of pitch coke, a synthetic macromolecule, and naturally-ocurring polymers is mentioned as a carbonaceous negative-electrode active material The insulation or semiconductor carbon body obtained in this invention by calcinating synthetic macromolecules, such as ** phenol and a polyimide, and naturally-ocurring polymers by 400-800-degree C reducing atmosphere, ** The conductive carbon body obtained by calcinating coal, a pitch, a synthetic macromolecule, or naturallyocurring polymers by 800-1300-degree C reducing atmosphere, ** Although what is obtained by calcinating corks, a pitch, a synthetic macromolecule, and naturally-ocurring polymers under reducing atmosphere at the temperature of 2000 degrees C or more is used ** A carbon body is desirable, and especially, the carbon body and natural graphite which come to calcinate a mezzo-soprano phase pitch and corks under reducing atmosphere 2500 degrees C or more are excellent in potential flat nature, and have the desirable electrode characteristic. Although the natural graphite has the desirable property in potential flat nature or the current characteristic, it has the fault which decomposes the propylene carbonate which is the solvent of the general-purpose electrolytic solution conventionally used for the non-drainage system rechargeable battery. A negative electrode without decomposition of the electrolytic solution is producible, leaving the merit of the potential flat nature of a natural graphite, or a current characteristic by using the complex of a natural graphite and other carbon bodies as a negative electrode. Sheet-ization of a carbon body uses a wet paper-making method from a carbon body and a binder, or is produced by the applying method from the paint which mixed the suitable binder for a carbon material. As a binder, Teflon, polyethylene, a nitrile rubber, a polybutadiene, isobutylene isoprene rubber, polystyrene, styrene / butadiene rubber, a nitrocellulose, a cyanoethyl cellulose, a

polyacrylonitrile, the poly fluoride vinyl, a polyvinylidene fluoride, a polychloroprene, a polyvinyl pyridine, etc. are mentioned, and they are used independently, or by copolymerization etc., these strengthen electrolytic-solution-proof nature to mixture and a pan, and are used for them. An electrode can be manufactured by supporting this by methods, such as an application, adhesion, and sticking by pressure, to a charge collector if needed.

[0006] The positive electrode used for the lithium secondary battery of this invention also needs to be in a charge state. Although the positive electrode used for the lithium secondary battery of this invention can also be changed into a charge state by electrolysis It is desirable that the active material itself uses the thing of a charge state preferably. For example, MnO2, Mn 2O3, CoO2, NiO2 and TiO2, V2O5, V3O8, Cr2O3, Fe2(SO4) 3, Fe2(MoO2) 3, Fe2(WO2) 3, the metallic oxide of FeO2 grade, The transition-metals chalcogen compound which does not contain lithiums, such as metallic sulfide, such as TiS2, MoS2, and FeS, is desirable. By controlling the charge state of the above-mentioned negative electrode, it is also possible to compound conductive polymers, such as LiCoO2 and LiNiO2 of an electric discharge state, a lithium multiple oxide of LiMnO2 grade, and the poly aniline, polypyrrole. [0007] The rechargeable battery of this invention consists of above-mentioned positive electrodes, negative electrodes, and electrolytic solutions fundamentally, and separator is used as occasion demands. As the electrolytic solution used for the rechargeable battery of this invention, what dissolved the electrolyte salt in the non-aqueous solvent is mentioned, as a non-aqueous solvent -- a carbonate solvent (propylene carbonate and ethylene carbonate --) Butylene carbonate, dimethyl carbonate, diethyl carbonate, an amide solvent (N-methyl formamide, N-ethyl formamide, and N.N-dimethylformamide --) N-methyl acetamide, N-ethyl acetamide, N-methyl PIROJIRINON, a lactone solvent (gamma-butyl lactone, gamma-valerolactone, and delta-valerolactone --) alcoholic solvents (ethylene glycol --), such as the 3-methyl -1 and 3-oxazolidine-2-ON A propylene glycol, a glycerol, a methyl cellosolve, 1, 2butanediol, 1, 3-butanediol, 1, 4-butanediol, a diglycerol, Polyoxy alkylene glycol, a cyclohexane diol, a xylene glycol, etc., an ether solvent (a methylal, 1, 2-dimethoxyethane, 1, and 2-diethoxy ethane --) 1ethoxy-2-methoxyethane, the alkoxy polyalkylene ether, etc., A nitril solvent (a benzonitrile, an acetonitrile, 3-methoxy propionitrile, etc.), phosphoric acid and a phosphoric-ester solvent (an orthophosphoric acid, a metaphosphoric acid, a pyrophosphoric acid, and a polyphosphoric acid --) 2imidazolidinone (1, 3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone, etc.), such as a phosphorous acid and trimethyl phosphate Pyrrolidones, a sulfolane solvent (a sulfolane, tetramethylen sulfolane), A furan solvent (a tetrahydrofuran, 2-methyl tetrahydrofuran, 2, 5-dimethoxy tetrahydrofuran), a dioxolane, a dioxane, and independent or two or more sorts of mixed solvents of a dichloroethane can be used. They are carbonate. ether, and a furan solvent preferably [among these]. Although there will be especially no limit if used as a usual electrolyte as an electrolyte salt in this invention For example, LiBR4 (R is a phenyl group and an alkyl group), LiPF6, LiSbF6, LiAsF6, LiBF4, LiClO4, CF3SO3Li, 2(CF3SO2) NLi, 3(CF3SO2) CLi, C6F9SO3Li, C8F17SO3Li, LiTFPB, and LiAlCl4 grade can be illustrated. It is the electrolyte of sulfonic-acid system anions, such as CF3SO3Li, 2(CF3SO2) NLi, 3(CF3SO2) CLi, C6F9SO3Li, and C8F17SO3Li, preferably. The nonwoven fabric or textile fabrics which is low resistance, and the thing excellent in solution maintenance nature is used, for example, is chosen from one or more sorts of quality of the materials, such as glass, polyester, Teflon, a PORIPIRO pyrene, and PTFE, to the ionic migration of an electrolytic solution as separator is mentioned. Moreover, these electrolytic solutions and separator can use together instead of them, and a solid electrolyte can be used. For example, by the inorganic system, metal halogenides, such as AgCl, AgBr, and AgI, LiI, RbAg 415, RbAg4I4CN, etc. are mentioned. Moreover, by the organic system, a polyethylene oxide, polypropylene oxide, a polyvinylidene fluoride, a polyacrylamide, etc. are made into a polymer matrix, and the solid polymer electrolyte which graft-ized ionic dissociation machines, such as complex which dissolved the aforementioned electrolyte salt into the polymer matrix or these gel bridge formation objects, a lowmolecular-weight polyethylene oxide, and a crown ether, to the polymer principal chain, or the gel solid polymer electrolyte which made the amount polymer of macromolecules contain the aforementioned electrolytic solution is mentioned. Although especially the form of the lithium secondary battery of this invention is not limited, it can mount in the cell of various forms, such as coin, a sheet, a cylinder, and

gum. [0008] [Example]

Id of examples, weighing capacity of the polyvinylidene fluoride of 15 weight sections was carried out to the carbon-material 100 weight section whose mean particle diameter is 10 micrometers by 3.336A, and 002 added N-methyl pyrrolidone, was mixed and made it the shape of a paste. This was applied to the 20-micrometer copper foil, it dried and the carbon electrode was created. Through the stainless steel wire gauze of 150 meshes, 150-micrometer lithium foil is stuck, a lithium is set by this carbon electrode, and it is 1M. It flooded with LiN (CF3SO2)2/the ethylene carbonate solution on the 1st, and the carbon negative electrode was changed into the charge state. The crystalline V2O5 80 weight section, the graphite 12 weight section, and the polytetrafluoroethylene 8 weight section were kneaded, and the positive electrode was produced by pressing. The above-mentioned negative electrode and the positive electrode were pierced in a circle with a diameter of 16mm, and it stuck and united through the polypropylene nonwoven fabric, and included in the bolt / nut type cell. In the electrolytic solution, it is 1M. LiN (CF3SO2)2/the ethylene carbonate solution was used. In addition, each capacity of the positive electrode to a lithium electrode and a negative electrode used the thing of 5mAh(s). Charge and discharge were performed in 2.5V-3.7V by the 2mA charge and discharge current. A result is shown in Table 1.

[0009] Except using for a negative electrode the carbon electrode which has not been changed into the charge state in example of comparison 1 example 1, the bolt / nut type cell was produced like the example 1, and charge and discharge were performed. A result is shown in Table 1. [0010] In the example 1 of example of comparison 2 comparison, the LiCoO2 80 weight section, the graphite 12 weight section, and the polytetrafluoroethylene 8 weight section were kneaded to the positive electrode, and the bolt / nut type cell was produced like the example 1 of comparison except using the electrode produced by pressing. In addition, the capacity of a positive electrode used the thing of 5mAh(s). Charge and discharge were performed in 2.5V-4.2V by the 2mA charge and discharge current. A result is shown in Table 1.

[Table 1]

	放	電容	盘
サイクル	実施例1	比較例1	比較例 2
2 1 0 5 0	4. 8mAh 4. 7mAh 4. 7mAh	0.5mAh 0.2mAh 0 mAh	4. 1mAh 4. 0mAh 4. 0mAh

[0011] 2d of examples, weighing capacity of the polyvinylidene fluoride of 15 weight sections was carried out to the carbon-material 100 weight section whose mean particle diameter is 8 micrometers by 3.35A, and 002 added N-methyl pyrrolidone, was mixed and made it the shape of a paste. This was applied to the 20-micrometer copper foil, it dried, the carbon electrode was created, and it pierced in diameter of 16mm. Charges required for the 1st charge of this carbon electrode are 6.7mAh(s), and the amounts of electric discharge are 5mAh(s). The laminating of the lithium was carried out to the carbon electrode with vacuum deposition. The weight of the lithium which manages the amount of vacuum evaporationo of a lithium with a weight, and is equivalent to 6.7mAh is 1.73mg. The positive electrode and the negative electrode were stuck and united with the positive electrode through the polypropylene nonwoven fabric using the same positive electrode as an example 1, and it included in the bolt / nut type cell. What dissolved LiBF4 in the solvent which mixed ethylene carbonate and propylene carbonate by 2:1 volume ratios 1.5M was used for the electrolytic solution. The bolt / nut type cell was produced and

charge and discharge were performed in 2.5V-3.7V by the 2mA charge and discharge current after neglect on the 1st. What carried out the laminating of the charge required for the 1st charge of a carbon electrode as shown in Table 2 showed the best performance.

[Table 2]

リチウム積層量	100サイクル後の放電容量
1. 5 mg 1. 73mg 2 mg 2. 5 mg	3.5mAh 4.6mAh 2.5mAh 0 mAh (デンドライトによる短絡)

[0012] What mixed an example 3 poly aniline, crystalline V2O5, and N-methyl pyrrolidone at a rate of 2:8:50 (weight ratio), and was distributed was applied on aluminum with a thickness of 20 micrometers, it dried at 80 degrees C, and the positive electrode was produced. Although the capacity of this positive electrode is 5mAh(s), since the poly aniline is in an electric discharge state, it is in about 85% of charge state as the whole positive electrode. In the example 2, the bolt / nut type cell was produced like the example 2 using the carbon negative electrode whose amount of lithium laminatings is 1.5mg, and charge and discharge were performed in 2.5V-3.7V by the 2mA charge and discharge current after neglect on the 1st. The service capacity after 100 cycles was 4.7mAh(s).

[Effect] An energy density is high and a highly reliable lithium secondary battery can be offered.

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TECHNICAL FIELD

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PRIOR ART

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[0003]

[Objects of the Invention] this invention solves the trouble of the above-mentioned conventional technology, and is to offer the lithium secondary battery of highly reliable high-energy density simple. [0004]

[Elements of the Invention] If this invention persons used the carbon electrode of a charge state for a negative electrode and a lithium secondary battery was produced using the positive electrode of a charge state, as a result of repeating examination wholeheartedly, since they pulled out the energy which a positive electrode and a negative electrode originally have, they found out that the lithium secondary

battery which has a high energy density and high reliability could be offered, and resulted in this invention. That is, this invention relates to the lithium secondary battery characterized by considering as a cell combining the carbon negative electrode of a charge state, and the positive electrode of a charge state. 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As a binder, Teflon, polyethylene, a nitrile rubber, a polybutadiene, isobutylene isoprene rubber, polystyrene, styrene / butadiene rubber, a nitrocellulose, a cyanoethyl cellulose, a polyacrylonitrile, the poly fluoride vinyl, a polyvinylidene fluoride, a polychloroprene, a polyvinyl pyridine, etc. are mentioned, and they are used independently, or by copolymerization etc., these strengthen electrolytic-solution-proof nature to mixture and a pan, and are used for them. An electrode can be manufactured by supporting this by methods, such as an application, adhesion, and sticking by

pressure, to a charge collector if needed.

[0006] The positive electrode used for the lithium secondary battery of this invention also needs to be in a charge state. Although the positive electrode used for the lithium secondary battery of this invention can also be changed into a charge state by electrolysis It is desirable that the active material itself uses the thing of a charge state preferably. For example, MnO2, Mn 2O3, CoO2, NiO2 and TiO2, V2O5, V3O8, Cr2O3, Fe2(SO4) 3, Fe2(MoO2) 3, Fe2(WO2) 3, the metallic oxide of FeO2 grade, The transition-metals chalcogen compound which does not contain lithiums, such as metallic sulfide, such as TiS2, MoS2, and FeS, is desirable. By controlling the charge state of the above-mentioned negative electrode, it is also possible to compound conductive polymers, such as LiCoO2 and LiNiO2 of an electric discharge state, a lithium multiple oxide of LiMnO2 grade, and the poly aniline, polypyrrole. [0007] The rechargeable battery of this invention consists of above-mentioned positive electrodes, negative electrodes, and electrolytic solutions fundamentally, and separator is used as occasion demands. As the electrolytic solution used for the rechargeable battery of this invention, what dissolved the electrolyte salt in the non-aqueous solvent is mentioned, as a non-aqueous solvent -- a carbonate solvent (propylene carbonate and ethylene carbonate --) Butylene carbonate, dimethyl carbonate, diethyl carbonate, an amide solvent (N-methyl formamide, N-ethyl formamide, and N.N-dimethylformamide --) N-methyl acetamide, N-ethyl acetamide, N-methyl PIROJIRINON, a lactone solvent (gamma-butyl lactone, gamma-valerolactone, and delta-valerolactone --) alcoholic solvents (ethylene glycol --), such as the 3-methyl -1 and 3-oxazolidine-2-ON A propylene glycol, a glycerol, a methyl cellosolve, 1, 2butanediol, 1, 3-butanediol, 1, 4-butanediol, a diglycerol, Polyoxy alkylene glycol, a cyclohexane diol, a xylene glycol, etc., an ether solvent (a methylal, 1, 2-dimethoxyethane, 1, and 2-diethoxy ethane --) 1ethoxy-2-methoxyethane, the alkoxy polyalkylene ether, etc., A nitril solvent (a benzonitrile, an acetonitrile, 3-methoxy propionitrile, etc.), phosphoric acid and a phosphoric-ester solvent (an orthophosphoric acid, a metaphosphoric acid, a pyrophosphoric acid, and a polyphosphoric acid --) 2imidazolidinone (1, 3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone, etc.), such as a phosphorous acid and trimethyl phosphate Pyrrolidones, a sulfolane solvent (a sulfolane, tetramethylen sulfolane), A furan solvent (a tetrahydrofuran, 2-methyl tetrahydrofuran, 2, 5-dimethoxy tetrahydrofuran), a dioxolane, a dioxolane, and independent or two or more sorts of mixed solvents of a dichloroethane can be used. They are carbonate. ether, and a furan solvent preferably [among these]. Although there will be especially no limit if used as a usual electrolyte as an electrolyte salt in this invention For example, LiBR4 (R is a phenyl group and an alkyl group), LiPF6, LiSbF6, LiAsF6, LiBF4, LiClO4, CF3SO3Li, 2(CF3SO2) NLi, 3(CF3SO2) CLi, C6F9SO3Li, C8F17SO3Li, LiTFPB, and LiAlCl4 grade can be illustrated. It is the electrolyte of sulfonic-acid system anions, such as CF3SO3Li, 2(CF3SO2) NLi, 3(CF3SO2) CLi, C6F9SO3Li, and C8F17SO3Li, preferably. The nonwoven fabric or textile fabrics which is low resistance, and the thing excellent in solution maintenance nature is used, for example, is chosen from one or more sorts of quality of the materials, such as glass, polyester, Teflon, a PORIPIRO pyrene, and PTFE, to the ionic migration of an electrolytic solution as separator is mentioned. Moreover, these electrolytic solutions and separator can use together instead of them, and a solid electrolyte can be used. For example, by the inorganic system, metal halogenides, such as AgCl, AgBr, and AgI, LiI, RbAg 415, RbAg4I4CN, etc. are mentioned. Moreover, by the organic system, a polyethylene oxide, polypropylene oxide, a polyvinylidene fluoride, a polyacrylamide, etc. are made into a polymer matrix, and the solid polymer electrolyte which graft-ized ionic dissociation machines, such as complex which dissolved the aforementioned electrolyte salt into the polymer matrix or these gel bridge formation objects, a lowmolecular-weight polyethylene oxide, and a crown ether, to the polymer principal chain, or the gel solid polymer electrolyte which made the amount polymer of macromolecules contain the aforementioned electrolytic solution is mentioned. Although especially the form of the lithium secondary battery of this invention is not limited, it can mount in the cell of various forms, such as coin, a sheet, a cylinder, and gum.

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EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

[Effect] An energy density is high and a highly reliable lithium secondary battery can be offered.

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EXAMPLE

[Example]

1d of examples, weighing capacity of the polyvinylidene fluoride of 15 weight sections was carried out to the carbon-material 100 weight section whose mean particle diameter is 10 micrometers by 3.336A, and 002 added N-methyl pyrrolidone, was mixed and made it the shape of a paste. This was applied to the 20-micrometer copper foil, it dried and the carbon electrode was created. Through the stainless steel wire gauze of 150 meshes, 150-micrometer lithium foil is stuck, a lithium is set by this carbon electrode, and it is 1M. It flooded with LiN (CF3SO2)2/the ethylene carbonate solution on the 1st, and the carbon negative electrode was changed into the charge state. The crystalline V2O5 80 weight section, the graphite 12 weight section, and the polytetrafluoroethylene 8 weight section were kneaded, and the positive electrode was produced by pressing. The above-mentioned negative electrode and the positive electrode were pierced in a circle with a diameter of 16mm, and it stuck and united through the polypropylene nonwoven fabric, and included in the bolt / nut type cell. In the electrolytic solution, it is 1M. LiN (CF3SO2)2/the ethylene carbonate solution was used. In addition, each capacity of the positive electrode to a lithium electrode and a negative electrode used the thing of 5mAh(s). Charge and discharge were performed in 2.5V-3.7V by the 2mA charge and discharge current. A result is shown in Table 1.

[0009] Except using for a negative electrode the carbon electrode which has not been changed into the charge state in example of comparison 1 example 1, the bolt / nut type cell was produced like the example 1, and charge and discharge were performed. A result is shown in Table 1. [0010] In the example 1 of example of comparison 2 comparison, the LiCoO2 80 weight section, the graphite 12 weight section, and the polytetrafluoroethylene 8 weight section were kneaded to the positive electrode, and the bolt / nut type cell was produced like the example 1 of comparison except using the electrode produced by pressing. In addition, the capacity of a positive electrode used the thing of 5mAh(s). Charge and discharge were performed in 2.5V-4.2V by the 2mA charge and discharge current. A result is shown in Table 1.

[Table 1]

	放	電容	盘
サイクル	実施例1	比較例 1	比較例 2
2 1 0 5 0	4. 8mAh 4. 7mAh 4. 7mAh	0.5mAh 0.2mAh 0 mAh	4. 1mAh 4. 0mAh 4. 0mAh

[0011] 2d of examples, weighing capacity of the polyvinylidene fluoride of 15 weight sections was

carried out to the carbon-material 100 weight section whose mean particle diameter is 8 micrometers by 3.35A, and 002 added N-methyl pyrrolidone, was mixed and made it the shape of a paste. This was applied to the 20-micrometer copper foil, it dried, the carbon electrode was created, and it pierced in diameter of 16mm. Charges required for the 1st charge of this carbon electrode are 6.7mAh(s), and the amounts of electric discharge are 5mAh(s). The laminating of the lithium was carried out to the carbon electrode with vacuum deposition. The weight of the lithium which manages the amount of vacuum evaporationo of a lithium with a weight, and is equivalent to 6.7mAh is 1.73mg. The positive electrode and the negative electrode were stuck and united with the positive electrode through the polypropylene nonwoven fabric using the same positive electrode as an example 1, and it included in the bolt / nut type cell. What dissolved LiBF4 in the solvent which mixed ethylene carbonate and propylene carbonate by 2:1 volume ratios 1.5M was used for the electrolytic solution. The bolt / nut type cell was produced and charge and discharge were performed in 2.5V-3.7V by the 2mA charge and discharge current after neglect on the 1st. What carried out the laminating of the charge required for the 1st charge of a carbon electrode as shown in Table 2 showed the best performance.

リチウム積層量	100サイクル後の放電容量
1. 5 mg	3. 5mAh
1. 73mg	4. 6mAh
2 mg	2. 5mAh
2. 5 mg	0 mAh (デンドライトによる短絡)

[0012] What mixed an example 3 poly aniline, crystalline V2O5, and N-methyl pyrrolidone at a rate of 2:8:50 (weight ratio), and was distributed was applied on aluminum with a thickness of 20 micrometers, it dried at 80 degrees C, and the positive electrode was produced. Although the capacity of this positive electrode is 5mAh(s), since the poly aniline is in an electric discharge state, it is in about 85% of charge state as the whole positive electrode. In the example 2, the bolt / nut type cell was produced like the example 2 using the carbon negative electrode whose amount of lithium laminatings is 1.5mg, and charge and discharge were performed in 2.5V-3.7V by the 2mA charge and discharge current after neglect on the 1st. The service capacity after 100 cycles was 4.7mAh(s).

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要約

(57)【要約】

【目的】 本発明の目的は、エネルギー密度が高く、かつ高信頼性のリチウム二次電池を簡便に提供することにある。

【構成】 充電状態の炭素負極と、充電状態の正極を組み合わせて電池としたことを特徴と するリチウム二次電池。

請求の範囲

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 充電状態の炭素負極と、充電状態の正極を組み合わせて電池としたことを特徴とするリチウム二次電池。

【請求項2】 請求項1記載のリチウム二次電池において、炭素負極が、放電状態の炭素負極にリチウム薄膜を積層したものであることを特徴とするリチウム二次電池。

【請求項3】 請求項1または2記載のリチウム二次電池において、炭素負極に積層するリチウム量が、電池の満充電に必要な量であることを特徴とするリチウム二次電池。

【請求項4】 請求項2または3記載のリチウム二次電池において、充電に必要な量のリチウムを放電状態の炭素負極に積層したものと、充電状態の正極を用いて正極、負極を対向させた後、電解液を注入することによって形成されたものであることを特徴とするリチウム二次電池。

【請求項5】 請求項1、2、3または4記載のリチウム二次電池において、正極活物質が リチウムを含有していない遷移金属カルコゲン化合物であることを特徴とするリチウム二 次電池。

詳細な説明

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【技術分野】本発明は、リチウム二次電池に関する。

[0002]

【従来技術】近年の電子機器の小型、軽量化、薄型化の進歩は目覚ましいものがあり、とりわけOA分野においては、デスクトップ型からラップトップ型、ノートブック型へと小型軽量化している。加えて、電子手帳、電子スチルカメラなどの新しい小型電子機器の分野も出現し、さらには従来のハードディスク、フロッピーディスクの小型化に加えて、新

しい小型のメモリーメディアであるメモリーカードの開発も進められている。このような 電子機器の小型化、軽量化、薄型化の波の中で、これらの電力を支える二次電池にも高エ ネルギー密度、高電圧、高出力等の高性能化が要求されている。このような要望の中、高 エネルギー密度電池としてリチウム二次電池の開発が急速に進められ、特に負極に炭素材 料を用いた二次電池が安全性、信頼性の高い二次電池として注目されている。炭素電極は 従来のリチウム電極と異なり放電状態であるため、正極には一般にLiCoQ、LiNi O₂、LiMnO₂等の放電状態のものが用いられる(例えば特開平3-252065)。し かし、炭素電極は一サイクル目の充電量に対する一回目の放電量が小さくなってしまうた め、炭素電極を用いたリチウム二次電池の一サイクル目の充電では正極に二サイクル目以 降の充放電されるエネルギー量以上のエネルギーが充電される。従って、正極と負極の容 量バランスは異なることになるので、正極あるいは負極のどちらかを過剰に実装する必要 があるため、電池のエネルギー密度はあまり高くすることができない。この問題を解決す るため、例えば特開平5-251111、特開平5-242911には放電状態の正極と 炭素電極をセパレータを介してスパイラル状に巻回し、リチウムを炭素電極に短絡させて、 一回目の炭素電極の充放電で不足する容量を炭素電極に充電させる方法が示されている。 しかしながら、スパイラル状に巻回した炭素電極を均一に充電させることは難しいため、 正極に過放電部分や未反応部分が生じ、容量は低下し、サイクル特性も短くなる。特開平 5-258743には炭素材料をLiI溶液で処理することにより一回目の炭素電極の充 放電で不足する容量を炭素電極に充電させる方法が示されている。しかしながら、電池系 に腐食性の高いヨウ素が持ち込まれるため安全性に問題がある。

[0003]

【目的】本発明は、上述の従来技術の問題点を解決し、高信頼性の高エネルギー密度のリチウム二次電池を簡便に提供することにある。

[0004]

【構成】本発明者らは鋭意検討を重ねた結果、充電状態の炭素電極を負極に用い、充電状態の正極を用いてリチウム二次電池を作製すると、本来正極、負極が有するエネルギーを引き出すことができるため、高いエネルギー密度と高い信頼性を有するリチウム二次電池を提供することができることを見出し本発明に至った。すなわち、本発明は充電状態の炭素負極と充電状態の正極を組み合わせて電池としたことを特徴とするリチウム二次電池に関する。本発明のリチウム二次電池に用いる炭素負極の充電方法としては、電解液中で電解により充電する方法、電解液中で炭素負極とリチウムを短絡させて充電する方法、炭素負極にリチウムを積層後電解液に浸漬して充電を行なう方法、炭素負極にリチウムを積層後電解液に浸渍して充電を行なう方法、炭素負極にリチウムを積層後電解液に浸渍して充電を行なう方法が簡便に行なうことができ好ましく、電池実装を考えれば炭素負極にリチウムを積層後電解液に浸漬して充電を行なう方法は実装時に短絡を起こすこと無

くドライプロセスで正極、負極を電池容器へ実装することができ、電解液を注入することにより積層したリチウムが自然に炭素負極にインターカレートして、負極は充放電状態となるため好ましい。炭素負極へのリチウムの積層量は炭素電極の充電に必要な量であることが好ましい。充電に必要以上のリチウムは過剰のリチウムとして炭素電極上に残存するため、デンドライトの発生につながり、好ましくない。炭素負極へのリチウムの積層方法は特に制限はないがリチウム箔の貼りあわせ、溶融状態のリチウム、リチウム粉及びリチウム合金の塗布、リチウム、リチウム合金の蒸着、スパッタ等の真空プロセス、溶射等が例示できるが、積層量の制御のし易さから真空プロセスが好ましい。

【0005】本発明の電池に用いられる負極材料としては、黒鉛、およびその他の炭素質 材料が混合して用いられる。黒鉛は、天然黒鉛が好ましく、炭素質負極活物質としては、 ピッチコークス、合成高分子、天然高分子の焼成体が挙げられるが、本発明では、■フェノ ール、ポリイミドなどの合成高分子、天然高分子を400~80 00の還元雰囲気で焼成す ることにより得られる絶縁性乃至半導体炭素体、■石炭、ピッチ、合成高分子、あるいは天 然高分子を800~1300□での還元雰囲気で焼成することにより得られる導電性炭素 体、■コークス、ピッチ、合成高分子、天然高分子を2000□以上の温度で還元雰囲気下 焼成することにより得られるものなどが用いられるが、■の炭素体が好ましく、中でもメゾ フェーズピッチ、コークスを250 〇以上の還元雰囲気下焼成してなる炭素体および天然 黒鉛が電位平坦性に優れ、好ましい電極特性を有する。天然黒鉛は電位平坦性や電流特性 において好ましい特性を有しているが、従来非水系二次電池に用いられてきた汎用電解液 の溶媒であるプロピレンカーボネートを分解する不具合をもっている。天然黒鉛と他の炭 素体との複合体を負極として使用することにより、天然黒鉛の電位平坦性や電流特性のよ さを残しつつ、電解液の分解のない負極を作製できる。炭素体のシート化は、炭素体と結 着剤から湿式抄紙法を用いたり炭素材料に適当な結着剤を混合した塗料から塗布法により 作製される。結着剤としては、テフロン、ポリエチレン、ニトリルゴム、ポリブタジエン、 ブチルゴム、ポリスチレン、スチレン/ブタジエンゴム、ニトロセルロース、シアノエチ ルセルロース、ポリアクリロニトリル、ポリフッ化ビニル、ポリフッ化ビニリデン、ポリ クロロプレン、ポリビニルピリジンなどが挙げられ、これらは、単独で用いられたり、ま たは混合、さらに、共重合などによって、耐電解液性を強化して用いられる。電極はこれ を必要に応じて集電体に塗布、接着、圧着等の方法により担持することにより製造するこ とができる。

【0006】本発明のリチウム二次電池に用いる正極も充電状態である必要がある。本発明のリチウム二次電池に用いる正極は電解により充電状態にすることもできるが、好ましくは活物質そのものが充電状態のものを用いることが好ましく、例えば、 MnQ_2 , Mn_2 O₃, CoO_2 , NiO_2 , TiO_2 , V_2O_5 , V_3O_8 , Cr_2O_3 , Fe_2 (SO_4) 3, Fe_2 (MoO_2) 3, Fe_2 (WO_2) 3, FeO_2 等の金属酸化物、 TiS_2 , MoS_2 , FeS等の金属硫化物等のリチウムを含有していない遷移金属カルコゲン化合物が好ましい。前述の負極

の充電状態を制御することにより、放電状態の $LiCoO_2$, $LiNiO_2$, $LiMnO_2$ 等のリチウム複合酸化物や、ポリアニリン、ポリピロール等の導電性高分子を複合させることも可能である。

【0007】本発明の二次電池は基本的には前述の正極と負極及び電解液から構成され必 要によりセパレータが用いられる。本発明の二次電池に用いる電解液としては、非水溶媒 に電解質塩を溶解したものが挙げられる。非水溶媒としては、カーボネート溶媒(プロピ レンカーボネート、エチレンカーボネート、ブチレンカーボネート、ジメチルカーボネー ト、ジエチルカーボネート)、アミド溶媒(N-メチルホルムアミド、N-エチルホルムア ミド、N,N-ジメチルホルムアミド、N-メチルアセトアミド、N-エチルアセトアミ ド、N-メチルピロジリノン)、ラクトン溶媒 **(**ーブチルラクトン、γーバレロラクトン、 8ーバレロラクトン、3ーメチルー1、3ーオキサゾリジンー2ーオン等)、アルコール溶 媒(エチレングリコール、プロピレングリコール、グリセリン、メチルセロソルブ、1, 2-ブタンジオール、1,3-ブタンジオール、1,4-ブタンジオール、ジグリセリン、 ポリオキシアルキレングリコール、シクロヘキサンジオール、キシレングリコール等)、エ ーテル溶媒(メチラール、1、2-ジメトキシエタン、1、2-ジエトキシエタン、1-エトキシ-2-メトキシエタン、アルコキシポリアルキレンエーテル等)、ニトリル溶媒(ベ ンゾニトリル、アセトニトリル、3ーメトキシプロピオニトリル等)、燐酸類及び燐酸エス テル溶媒(正燐酸、メタ燐酸、ピロ燐酸、ポリ燐酸、亜燐酸、トリメチルホスフェート等)、 2-イミダゾリジノン類(1,3-ジメチル-2-イミダゾリジノン等)、ピロリドン類、 スルホラン溶媒(スルホラン、テトラメチレンスルホラン)、フラン溶媒(テトラヒドロフ ラン、2ーメチルテトラヒドロフラン、2,5-ジメトキシテトラヒドロフラン)、ジオキ ソラン、ジオキサン、ジクロロエタンの単独あるいは2種以上の混合溶媒が使用できる。 これらのうち好ましくはカーボネート類、エーテル類、フラン溶媒である。本発明におけ る電解質塩としては、通常の電解質として用いられるものであれば特に制限はないが、例 えば、LiBR4(Rはフェニル基、アルキル基)、LiPF, LiSbF6, LiAsF6, LiBF₄, LiClO₄, CF₃SO₃Li, (CF₃SO₂)₂NLi, (CF₃SO₂)₃CLi, C6F9SO3Li, C8F17SO3Li, LiTFPB, LiAlC14等を例示することがで きる。好ましくはCF3SO3Li,(CFSO2)2NLi,(CFSO2)3CLi,C6F9 SO₃Li, C₈F₁₇SO₃Li等のスルホン酸系アニオンの電解質である。セパレータとして は、電解質溶液のイオン移動に対して低抵抗であり、かつ、溶液保持性に優れたものが用 いられ、例えば、ガラス、ポリエステル、テフロン、ポリピロピレン、PTFE等の1種 以上の材質から選ばれる不織布又は織布が挙げられる。また、これら電解液、セパレータ の代わりあるいは併用して固体電解質を使用することができる。例えば、無機系では、A gCl, AgBr, AgI, LiI等の金属ハロゲン化物、RbAg4I5, RbAg4I4C N等が挙げられる。また、有機系ではポリエチレンオキサイド、ポリプロピレンオキサイ ド、ポリフッ化ビニリデン、ポリアクリルアミド等をポリマーマトリクスとし、前記の電

解質塩をポリマーマトリクス中に溶解した複合体、あるいはこれらのゲル架橋体、低分子 量ポリエチレンオキサイド、クラウンエーテル等のイオン解離基をポリマー主鎖にグラフ ト化した高分子固体電解質、あるいは高分子量重合体に前記電解液を含有させたゲル状高 分子固体電解質が挙げられる。本発明のリチウム二次電池の形態は特に限定するものでは ないが、コイン、シート、円筒、ガム等種々の形態の電池に実装することができる。

[0008]

【実施例】

【0009】比較例1実施例1において充電状態にしていない炭素電極を負極に用いる以外は実施例1と同様にしてボルト/ナット型セルを作製し、充放電を行なった。結果を表1に示す。

【0010】比較例2比較例1において正極にLiCoQ80重量部とグラファイト12重量部とポリテトラフルオロエチレン8重量部を混練し、加圧成形により作製した電極を用いる以外は比較例1と同様にしてボルト/ナット型セルを作製した。なお正極の容量は5mAhのものを用いた。2mAの充放電電流で2.5V~4.2Vの範囲で充放電を行なった。結果を表1に示す。

【表1】

	放	電 容	量
サイクル	実施例1	比較例 1	比較例 2
2 1 0 5 0	4. 8mAh 4. 7mAh 4. 7mAh	0.5mAh 0.2mAh 0 mAh	4. 1mAh 4. 0mAh 4. 0mAh

【0011】実施例2 doo2が3.35□で平均粒径が8μmの炭素材料100重量部に15重量部のポリフッ化ビニリデンを秤量し、Nーメチルピロリドンを加えて混合してペースト状にした。これを20μmの銅ホイルに塗布し、乾燥して炭素電極を作成し、直径16mmに打ち抜いた。この炭素電極の1回目の充電に必要な充電量は6.7mAhであり、放電量は5mAhである。炭素電極に真空蒸着によりリチウムを積層した。リチウムの蒸着量は重量により管理し、6.7mAhに相当するリチウムの重量は1.73mgである。正極に実施例1と同じ正極を用いて正極と負極をポリプロピレン不織布を介して貼りあわせ、ボルト/ナット型セルに組み込んだ。電解液にはエチレンカーボネートとプロピレンカーボネートを2:1体積比で混合した溶媒にLiBFを1.5M溶解したものを用いた。ボルト/ナット型セルを作製して1日放置後、2mAの充放電電流で2.5V~3.7Vの範囲で充放電を行なった。表2に示すように炭素電極の1回目の充電に必要な充電量を積層したものが最も良い性能を示した。

【表2】

リチウム積層量	100サイクル後の放電容量
1. 5 mg 1. 73mg 2 mg 2. 5 mg	3. 5mAh 4. 6mAh 2. 5mAh 0 mAh (デンドライトによる短絡)

【0012】実施例3ポリアニリンと結晶性 V_0 5と V_0 5と V_0 7・アンピロリドンを2:8:50(重量比)の割合で混合、分散したものを厚さ20 V_0 7mのアルミ上に塗布し、80 V_0 7で乾燥して正極を作製した。この正極の容量は5 V_0 7 mA hであるが、ポリアニリンが放電状態であるため、正極全体として約85%の充電状態である。実施例2においてリチウム積層量が1.5 V_0 7 mgの炭素負極を用いて実施例2と同様にしてボルト/ナット型セルを作製して1日放置後、2 V_0 7 mA hであった。

[0013]

【効果】エネルギー密度が高く、高信頼性のリチウム二次電池を提供することができる。 **分野**

【技術分野】本発明は、リチウム二次電池に関する。

技術

【従来技術】近年の電子機器の小型、軽量化、薄型化の進歩は目覚ましいものがあり、と りわけOA分野においては、デスクトップ型からラップトップ型、ノートブック型へと小 型軽量化している。加えて、電子手帳、電子スチルカメラなどの新しい小型電子機器の分 野も出現し、さらには従来のハードディスク、フロッピーディスクの小型化に加えて、新 しい小型のメモリーメディアであるメモリーカードの開発も進められている。このような 電子機器の小型化、軽量化、薄型化の波の中で、これらの電力を支える二次電池にも高エ ネルギー密度、高電圧、高出力等の高性能化が要求されている。このような要望の中、高 エネルギー密度電池としてリチウム二次電池の開発が急速に進められ、特に負極に炭素材 料を用いた二次電池が安全性、信頼性の高い二次電池として注目されている。炭素電極は 従来のリチウム電極と異なり放電状態であるため、正極には一般にLiCoQ、LiNi O2、LiMnO2等の放電状態のものが用いられる(例えば特開平3-252065)。 し かし、炭素電極は一サイクル目の充電量に対する一回目の放電量が小さくなってしまうた め、炭素電極を用いたリチウム二次電池の一サイクル目の充電では正極に二サイクル目以 降の充放電されるエネルギー量以上のエネルギーが充電される。従って、正極と負極の容 量バランスは異なることになるので、正極あるいは負極のどちらかを過剰に実装する必要 があるため、電池のエネルギー密度はあまり高くすることができない。この問題を解決す るため、例えば特開平5-251111、特開平5-242911には放電状態の正極と 炭素電極をセパレータを介してスパイラル状に巻回し、リチウムを炭素電極に短絡させて、 一回目の炭素電極の充放電で不足する容量を炭素電極に充電させる方法が示されている。 しかしながら、スパイラル状に巻回した炭素電極を均一に充電させることは難しいため、 正極に過放電部分や未反応部分が生じ、容量は低下し、サイクル特性も短くなる。特開平 5-258743には炭素材料をLiI溶液で処理することにより一回目の炭素電極の充 放電で不足する容量を炭素電極に充電させる方法が示されている。しかしながら、電池系 に腐食性の高いョウ素が持ち込まれるため安全性に問題がある。

[0003]

【目的】本発明は、上述の従来技術の問題点を解決し、高信頼性の高エネルギー密度のリチウム二次電池を簡便に提供することにある。

[0004]

【構成】本発明者らは鋭意検討を重ねた結果、充電状態の炭素電極を負極に用い、充電状態の正極を用いてリチウム二次電池を作製すると、本来正極、負極が有するエネルギーを引き出すことができるため、高いエネルギー密度と高い信頼性を有するリチウム二次電池を提供することができることを見出し本発明に至った。すなわち、本発明は充電状態の炭素負極と充電状態の正極を組み合わせて電池としたことを特徴とするリチウム二次電池に関する。本発明のリチウム二次電池に用いる炭素負極の充電方法としては、電解液中で電解により充電する方法、電解液中で炭素負極とリチウムを短絡させて充電する方法、炭素負極にリチウムを積層後電解液に浸漬して充電を行なう方法、炭素負極にリチウムを積層

後加熱により炭素とリチウムの層間化合物を作製する方法等が例示できるが、電解液中で炭素負極とリチウムを短絡させて充電する方法、炭素負極にリチウムを積層後電解液に浸漬して充電を行なう方法が簡便に行なうことができ好ましく、電池実装を考えれば炭素負極にリチウムを積層後電解液に浸漬して充電を行なう方法は実装時に短絡を起こすこと無くドライプロセスで正極、負極を電池容器へ実装することができ、電解液を注入することにより積層したリチウムが自然に炭素負極にインターカレートして、負極は充放電状態となるため好ましい。炭素負極へのリチウムの積層量は炭素電極の充電に必要な量であることが好ましい。充電に必要以上のリチウムは過剰のリチウムとして炭素電極上に残存するため、デンドライトの発生につながり、好ましくない。炭素負極へのリチウムの積層方法は特に制限はないがリチウム箔の貼りあわせ、溶融状態のリチウム、リチウム粉及びリチウム合金の塗布、リチウム、リチウム合金の蒸着、スパッタ等の真空プロセス、溶射等が例示できるが、積層量の制御のし易さから真空プロセスが好ましい。

【0005】本発明の電池に用いられる負極材料としては、黒鉛、およびその他の炭素質 材料が混合して用いられる。黒鉛は、天然黒鉛が好ましく、炭素質負極活物質としては、 ピッチコークス、合成高分子、天然高分子の焼成体が挙げられるが、本発明では、■フェノ ール、ポリイミドなどの合成高分子、天然高分子を400~80 夘の還元雰囲気で焼成す ることにより得られる絶縁性乃至半導体炭素体、■石炭、ピッチ、合成高分子、あるいは天 然高分子を800~1300□での還元雰囲気で焼成することにより得られる導電性炭素 体、■コークス、ピッチ、合成高分子、天然高分子を2000□以上の温度で還元雰囲気下 焼成することにより得られるものなどが用いられるが、■の炭素体が好ましく、中でもメゾ フェーズピッチ、コークスを2500以上の還元雰囲気下焼成してなる炭素体および天然 黒鉛が電位平坦性に優れ、好ましい電極特性を有する。天然黒鉛は電位平坦性や電流特性 において好ましい特性を有しているが、従来非水系二次電池に用いられてきた汎用電解液 の溶媒であるプロピレンカーボネートを分解する不具合をもっている。天然黒鉛と他の炭 素体との複合体を負極として使用することにより、天然黒鉛の電位平坦性や電流特性のよ さを残しつつ、電解液の分解のない負極を作製できる。炭素体のシート化は、炭素体と結 着剤から湿式抄紙法を用いたり炭素材料に適当な結着剤を混合した途料から途布法により 作製される。結着剤としては、テフロン、ポリエチレン、ニトリルゴム、ポリブタジエン、 ブチルゴム、ポリスチレン、スチレン/ブタジエンゴム、ニトロセルロース、シアノエチ ルセルロース、ポリアクリロニトリル、ポリフッ化ビニル、ポリフッ化ビニリデン、ポリ クロロプレン、ポリビニルピリジンなどが挙げられ、これらは、単独で用いられたり、ま たは混合、さらに、共重合などによって、耐電解液性を強化して用いられる。電極はこれ を必要に応じて集電体に塗布、接着、圧着等の方法により担持することにより製造するこ とができる。

【0006】本発明のリチウム二次電池に用いる正極も充電状態である必要がある。本発明のリチウム二次電池に用いる正極は電解により充電状態にすることもできるが、好まし

くは活物質そのものが充電状態のものを用いることが好ましく、例えば、 MnO_2 , Mn_2O_3 , CoO_2 , NiO_2 , TiO_2 , V_2O_5 , V_3O_8 , Cr_2O_3 , Fe_2 (SO_4) $_3$, Fe_2 (MoO_2) $_3$, Fe_2 (WO_2) $_3$, FeO_2 等の金属酸化物、 TiS_2 , MoS_2 , FeS 等の金属硫化物等のリチウムを含有していない遷移金属カルコゲン化合物が好ましい。前述の負極の充電状態を制御することにより、放電状態の $LiCoO_2$, $LiNiO_2$, $LiMnO_2$ 等のリチウム複合酸化物や、ポリアニリン、ポリピロール等の導電性高分子を複合させることも可能である。

【0007】本発明の二次電池は基本的には前述の正極と負極及び電解液から構成され必 要によりセパレータが用いられる。本発明の二次電池に用いる電解液としては、非水溶媒 に電解質塩を溶解したものが挙げられる。非水溶媒としては、カーボネート溶媒(プロピ レンカーボネート、エチレンカーボネート、ブチレンカーボネート、ジメチルカーボネー ト、ジエチルカーボネート)、アミド溶媒(N-メチルホルムアミド、N-エチルホルムア ミド、N,N-ジメチルホルムアミド、N-メチルアセトアミド、N-エチルアセトアミ ド、N-メチルピロジリノン)、ラク lシ溶媒(y-ブチルラクトン、y-バレロラクトン、 δーバレロラクトン、3-メチルー1,3-オキサゾリジン-2-オン等)、アルコール溶 媒(エチレングリコール、プロピレングリコール、グリセリン、メチルセロソルブ、1, 2ーブタンジオール、1,3ーブタンジオール、1,4ーブタンジオール、ジグリセリン、 ポリオキシアルキレングリコール、シクロヘキサンジオール、キシレングリコール等)、エ ーテル溶媒(メチラール、1,2ージメトキシエタン、1,2ージエトキシエタン、1ー エトキシー2-メトキシエタン、アルコキシポリアルキレンエーテル等)、ニトリル溶媒(ベ ンゾニトリル、アセトニトリル、3-メトキシプロピオニトリル等)、燐酸類及び燐酸エス テル溶媒(正燐酸、メタ燐酸、ピロ燐酸、ポリ燐酸、亜燐酸、トリメチルホスフェート等)、 2-イミダゾリジノン類(1,3-ジメチル-2-イミダゾリジノン等)、ピロリドン類、 スルホラン溶媒(スルホラン、テトラメチレンスルホラン)、フラン溶媒(テトラヒドロフ ラン、2ーメチルテトラヒドロフラン、2,5-ジメトキシテトラヒドロフラン)、ジオキ ソラン、ジオキサン、ジクロロエタンの単独あるいは 2 種以上の混合溶媒が使用できる。 これらのうち好ましくはカーボネート類、エーテル類、フラン溶媒である。本発明におけ る電解質塩としては、通常の電解質として用いられるものであれば特に制限はないが、例 えば、LiBR4 (Rはフェニル基、アルキル基)、LiPF, LiSbF6, LiAsF6, LiBF4, LiClO4, CF3SO3Li, (CFSO2) 2NLi, (CFSO2) 3CLi, C6F9SO3Li, C8F17SO3Li, LiTFPB, LiAlCl4等を例示することがで きる。好ましくはCF₃SO₃Li,(CRSO₂)₂NLi,(CRSO₂)₃CLi,C₆F9 SO₃Li, C₈F₁₇SO₃Li等のスルホン酸系アニオンの電解質である。セパレータとして は、電解質溶液のイオン移動に対して低抵抗であり、かつ、溶液保持性に優れたものが用 いられ、例えば、ガラス、ポリエステル、テフロン、ポリピロピレン、PTFE等の1種 以上の材質から選ばれる不織布又は織布が挙げられる。また、これら電解液、セパレータ

の代わりあるいは併用して固体電解質を使用することができる。例えば、無機系では、AgCl, AgBr, AgI, LiI等の金属ハロゲン化物、RbAg4I5, RbAg4I4CN等が挙げられる。また、有機系ではポリエチレンオキサイド、ポリプロピレンオキサイド、ポリフッ化ビニリデン、ポリアクリルアミド等をポリマーマトリクスとし、前記の電解質塩をポリマーマトリクス中に溶解した複合体、あるいはこれらのゲル架橋体、低分子量ポリエチレンオキサイド、クラウンエーテル等のイオン解離基をポリマー主鎖にグラフト化した高分子固体電解質、あるいは高分子量重合体に前記電解液を含有させたゲル状高分子固体電解質が挙げられる。本発明のリチウム二次電池の形態は特に限定するものではないが、コイン、シート、円筒、ガム等種々の形態の電池に実装することができる。

効果

【効果】エネルギー密度が高く、高信頼性のリチウム二次電池を提供することができる。 **実施例**

【実施例】

実施例1 d 002 が 3. 3 3 6 □で平均粒径が 1 0 μmの炭素材料 1 0 0 重量部に 1 5 重量部のポリフッ化ビニリデンを秤量し、Nーメチルピロリドンを加えて混合してペースト状にした。これを 2 0 μmの銅ホイルに塗布し、乾燥して炭素電極を作成した。この炭素電極にリチウムを 1 5 0 メッシュのステンレス金網を介して 1 5 0 μmリチウム箔を貼りあわせ 1 M L i N (CF₃SO₂) 2/エチレンカーボネート溶液に 1 日浸漬して炭素負極を充電状態にした。結晶性 V₂O₅ 8 0 重量部とグラファイト 1 2 重量部とポリテトラフルオロエチレン 8 重量部を混練し、加圧成形により正極を作製した。上記負極、正極を直径 1 6 mmの円形に打ち抜き、ポリプロピレン不織布を介して貼りあわせ、ボルト/ナット型セルに組み込んだ。電解液には 1 M L i N (CF₃SO₂) 2/エチレンカーボネート溶液を用いた。なおリチウム電極に対する正極と負極の容量はいずれも 5 mAhのものを用いた。2 mAの充放電電流で 2. 5 V ~ 3. 7 V の範囲で充放電を行なった。結果を表 1 に示す。

【0009】比較例1実施例1において充電状態にしていない炭素電極を負極に用いる以外は実施例1と同様にしてボルト/ナット型セルを作製し、充放電を行なった。結果を表1に示す。

【0010】比較例2比較例1において正極にLiCoQ80重量部とグラファイト12 重量部とポリテトラフルオロエチレン8重量部を混練し、加圧成形により作製した電極を 用いる以外は比較例1と同様にしてボルト/ナット型セルを作製した。なお正極の容量は 5mAhのものを用いた。2mAの充放電電流で2.5V~4.2Vの範囲で充放電を行 なった。結果を表1に示す。

【表1】

	放	電 容	盘
サイクル	実施例1	比較例1	比較例2
2 1 0 5 0	4. 8mAh 4. 7mAh 4. 7mAh	0.5mAh 0.2mAh 0 mAh	4. 1mAh 4. 0mAh 4. 0mAh

【0011】実施例2 doo2が3.35□で平均粒径が8μmの炭素材料100重量部に15重量部のポリフッ化ビニリデンを秤量し、Nーメチルピロリドンを加えて混合してペースト状にした。これを20μmの銅ホイルに塗布し、乾燥して炭素電極を作成し、直径16mmに打ち抜いた。この炭素電極の1回目の充電に必要な充電量は6.7mAhであり、放電量は5mAhである。炭素電極に真空蒸着によりリチウムを積層した。リチウムの蒸着量は重量により管理し、6.7mAhに相当するリチウムの重量は1.73mgである。正極に実施例1と同じ正極を用いて正極と負極をポリプロピレン不織布を介して貼りあわせ、ボルト/ナット型セルに組み込んだ。電解液にはエチレンカーボネートとプロピレンカーボネートを2:1体積比で混合した溶媒にLiBFを1.5M溶解したのを用いた。ボルト/ナット型セルを作製して1日放置後、2mAの充放電電流で2.5V~3.7Vの範囲で充放電を行なった。表2に示すように炭素電極の1回目の充電に必要な充電量を積層したものが最も良い性能を示した。

【表2】

リチウム積層量	100サイクル後の放電容量
1. 5 mg 1. 73mg 2 mg 2. 5 mg	3. 5mAh 4. 6mAh 2. 5mAh 0 mAh (デンドライトによる短絡)

【0012】実施例3ポリアニリンと結晶性 V_0O_5 とN-メチルピロリドンを2:8:50(重量比)の割合で混合、分散したものを厚さ $20\mu m$ のアルミ上に塗布し、 $80\Box$ で乾燥して正極を作製した。この正極の容量は5mAhであるが、ポリアニリンが放電状態であるため、正極全体として約85%の充電状態である。実施例2においてリチウム積層量が1.5mgの炭素負極を用いて実施例2と同様にしてボルト/ナット型セルを作製して1

日放置後、2 m A の 充放電電流で 2. $5 V \sim 3$. 7 V の 範囲で 充放電を 行なった。 <math>1 0 0 サイクル後の放電容量は 4. 7 m A h であった。